Focusing Sentencing on Public Safety

And the Role of Sentencing Commissions

Michael Marcus Oregon Circuit Judge August 2006

Http://www.smartsentencing.com

Propositions:

In contrast to the current MPC revision draft:

- ► *All* Sentences should exercise best evidence-based efforts at harm reduction
 - Within limits of law, proportionality, and resource
 - And absent some compelling reason to serve some other purpose
- ► This objective is not limited to any layer or class of crime
 - Though risk, resource, and reliability may call for different dispositions in different cases
- ► This metric should guide the allocation of all dispositional resources
 - Including custody, programs, alternatives, and supervision

Propositions:

- ► The highest calling of sentencing commissions is
 - *Not* monitoring how consistently guidelines are followed
 - Not studying how sentencing affects criminal justice systems
- ► But effectively promoting sentencing that employs best efforts at crime reduction through
 - Efficient allocation of *all* sentencing and correctional resources, measured by effectiveness in producing public safety,
 - Exploitation of best research and data about what works best on which offenders,
 - And assistance in development of evidentiary standards for evidence-driven sentencing and sentence policy-making

The current draft:

Punishment Alone a Sufficient Objective

- ► In *all* decisions: severity proportional to:
 - Gravity of the offense
 - Blameworthiness of the offender
 - Harm to victim
 - Criminal history (optional with Commissions)
- "Utilitarian" objectives: Not unless "appropriate"
 - Rehabilitation
 - General Deterrence
 - Incapacitation
 - Restorative Justice
- = not inconsistent with others, and
- "realistic prospect of success"

The current draft:

Utilitarian Objectives Optional

- Guideline categories and individual decisions
 - Choose whether to pursue utilitarian objectives
 - Choose which one (draft avoids prioritization)
 - Always sufficient to decide on aggravation/mitigation
- ► But:
 - All sentences have utilitarian impacts
 - All have public safety outcomes
 - Unguided sentencing causes avoidable harm

U.S. Bureau of Justice Statistics:

7 of 10 in jail had prior incarceration

62.5% released from prison rearrested within 3 years

The 272,111 prisoners released in 1994: Had 4.1 million prior arrests

and 744,000 new charges within 3 years of their release

- ► Guidelines not focused on crime reduction do not reduce crime:
 - Most offenders sentenced for most crimes commit new ones
 - Most serious crimes are committed by those sentenced before
 - sentenced without
 - * Informed, responsible attempt at preventing recidivism
- Wasted resources, and pressure
 - To increase punishment
 - To decrease sentencing discretion
 - To reduce programs
- Avoidable victimizations, cruelty to all











Guidelines without focus

Ineffective to restrain punitivism

- ► Some saw guidelines as protection against punitivism, and settled for reduced disparity
- But those suspicious of ordered leniency
 - ★ Brought dangerous offender, mandatory minimums, three strikes and higher ranges to guidelines
- Now both united in favor of ordered just deserts
- ► But guidelines have not stopped mass incarceration



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Punishment is Measurable

- "Punishment" has measurable purposes:
 - Reinforce social values
 - ★ Respect for rights, property, lives of others
 - Prevent vigilantism
 - Foster respect for law
- ► Yet the revision would exempt all from "reasonable likelihood of success"
- ► Why pursue *any* expensive and cruel process unless it is "reasonably likely of success"?
- ► Why subject only "utilitarian" objectives to empirical validation?

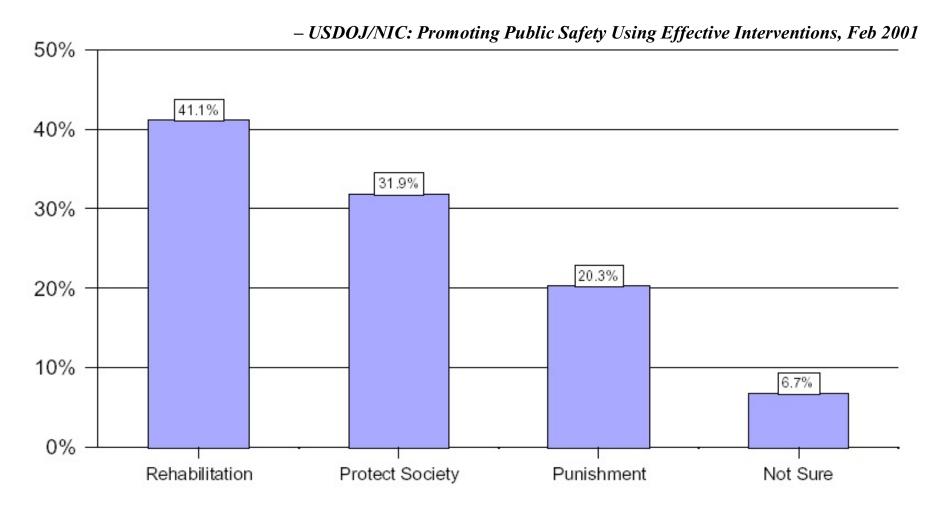


"Resonance" cannot be attained by just deserts alone

- ► Polls for sentencing commissions and others:
 - rehabilitation and crime reduction are first priorities

1996 Survey of Ohio Citizens (N=551)

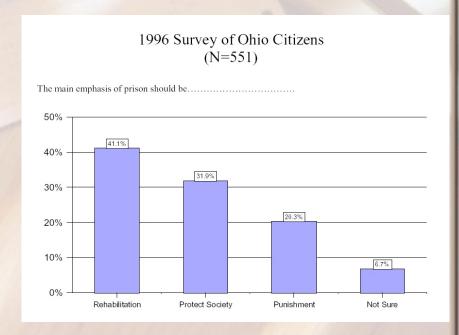
The main emphasis of prison should be.....



The Public Wants Safety

"Resonance" cannot be attained by just deserts alone

- ▶ Polls for sentencing commissions and others:
 - rehabilitation and crime reduction are first priorities
- Policy makers consistently overestimate public punitiveness
- Policy makers
 consistently
 underestimate public
 support for rehabilitation



Public continues to support rehabilitation



This issue is not "prospect of success"

Incapacitation works while the offender is inside

What Works includes Jail/Prison

Some focus only on crime reduction here

Others focus only on increased recidivism here

Time in jail or prison

Probation/post prison supervision

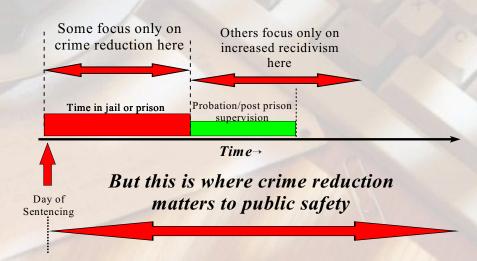
Time→

Day of Sentencing

But this is where crime reduction matters to public safety

What Works includes Jail/Prison

- Of course we need to consider:
 - Recidivism after release
 - What works best on which offenders
 - Net impact over career
- But by justifying incapacitation by punishment alone
 - ► The Draft loses credibility and misses the point:
- What term best serves public safety in terms of risk, total criminal behavior, and priortized resources?



Don't blame Norval Morris

Limiting Retributivism only sets limits

- The concept of 'just desert' sets the maximum and minimum of the sentence . . . it does not give any more fine-tuning to the appropriate sentence than that. The fine-tuning is to be done on utilitarian principles."
 - ★ Madness and the Criminal Law 199 (U. Chicago Press 1982)
- "it is essential that we evaluate different correctional methods in their application to different categories of offenders."
 - ⋆ Norval Morris and Gordon Hawkins, The Honest Politician's Guide to Crime Control 245 (U. Chicago Press 1970)

- Accept responsibility for best public safety efforts
- ► Respond to empirical shortcomings with empirical vigor for *all* purposes of sentencing
- ► Recognize crime reduction at all "layers" of crime
 - It is the *means*, not the purpose, that may vary
- Understand that all dispositions may affect crime:
 - Not just treatment or rehabilitation
 - Incapacitation is part of our arsenal
- Ask what works on which offenders

- Establish crime reduction within limits of proportionality as the first purpose of sentencing
 - Allow for adjustment, within those limits, when other purposes override crime reduction alone
- ► Study, collect, and disseminate data on whether, when, and how deviation is supported by:
 - Any interest in general deterrence actually at stake
 - Any victim's interest actually at stake
 - Any interest in public values actually at stake

- ► How sentence form and severity affect
 - Values respect for rights, property, and persons
 - Avoidance of vigilantism
 - Respect for the rule of law
- Craft guideline presumptive ranges and grounds for departure to pursue crime reduction
- Direct that individual sentencing use best efforts at crime reduction

- Commissions should:
 - link to academic, corrections, and probation resources and innovations
 - collect and disseminate information on best efforts for crime reduction
 - Pursue the best use of jail, prison and post prison terms to reduce criminal conduct *over potential* careers
 - Custody length optimization
 - → Crime avoided via incapacitation vs. criminogenic impact

- Commissions should:
 - Develop evidentiary standards concerning:
 - → Risk assessment
 - * Virginia, Missouri, Oregon
 - Susceptibility to rehabilitation
 - → General deterrence impact
 - Quantifying public value impact
 - → Quantifying actual victim interests
 - → Supervision effectiveness
 - → Incapacitation optimization

- Commissions should:
 - Develop strategies for promoting smart sentencing
 - Promulgate standards for injecting responsible consideration of public safety in plea bargaining
 - Promulgate standards for probation supervision, reports, and courtroom advocacy
 - Promulgate standards for presentence investigations

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE STATE OF OREGON FOR MULTNOMAH COUNTY

| STATE OF OREG | ON | |) Cir | cuit Court No | | | |
|--------------------|------|---|--------------------|---------------------|---|--|--|
| ٧. | | | | arges: | | | |
| | | | OR | DERFORPRI | ESENTENCE INVESTIGATION | | |
| COURTREPO | RTER | CASSETTE NO. | | | | | |
| CUSTODYSTA | TUS | Custody; | Recog; | Close Street; | PRSP; Other | | |
| GUILTYBY | | Plea; J | ury Verdict; _ | Court Trial; | Guilty Finding Date | | |
| Defense Attorney _ | | | _ Phone No | | District Attorney | | |
| SENTENCING | DATE | | at | AA | MPM by JUDGE | | |
| SGL Grid Coordi | | | Not | SGL | Measure | | |
| | | | | | e offense, criminal record, social history and present nce Report include the following: | | |
| | | | | reduce this offeno | der's future criminal behavior and why, including | | |
| | | SGL Departure I | information (Upv | ward/Downward) | | | |
| | | Psychological ev | aluation by the I | Department of Cor | mmunity Corrections | | |
| | | Psychiatric evalu | ation by the Ore | gon State Hospita | 1 | | |
| | | Dangerous Offer | nder evaluation | | | | |
| | | Other | | | | | |
| | | 1 | | | | | |
| ATTACH COP | YOF: | Plea/Stip Facts Police Reports; | | | Jury Verdict Form; Plea Agreement; Indictment; | | |
| | | el wishes to be prese nsent of defense.) | ent at or contacte | d before all interv | riews. (Defendant is not to be interviewed without | | |

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE STATE OF OREGON FOR MULTNOMAH COUNTY

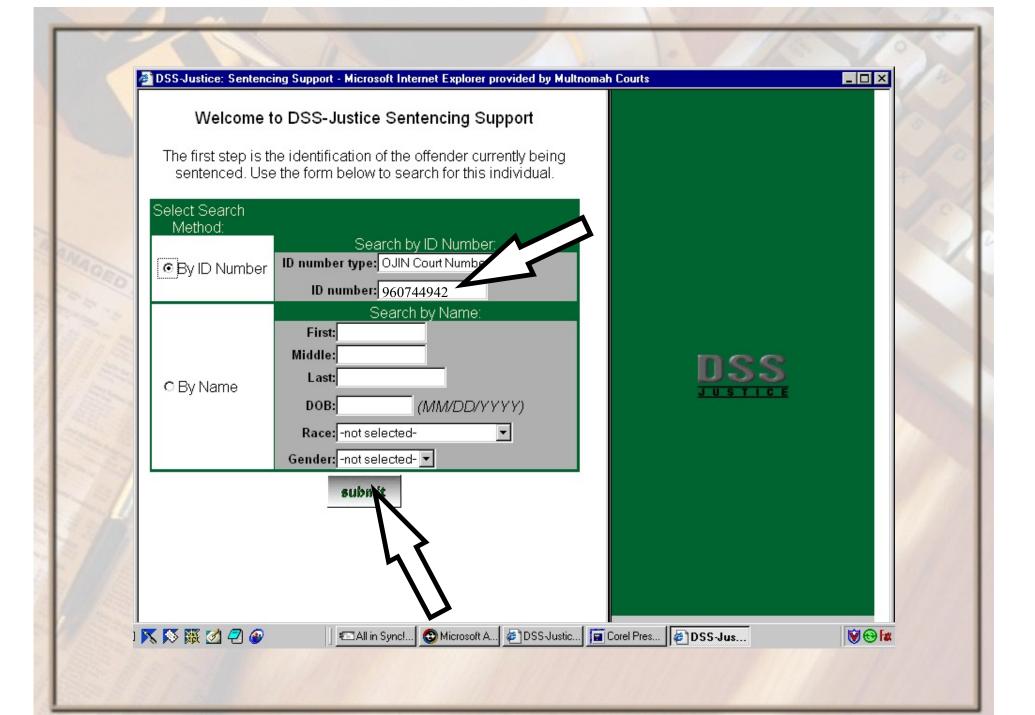
| STATE OF OREGON |) | Circuit Court No. District Atty No. | |
|-----------------|---|--------------------------------------|--|
| ٧. |) | Charges: | |

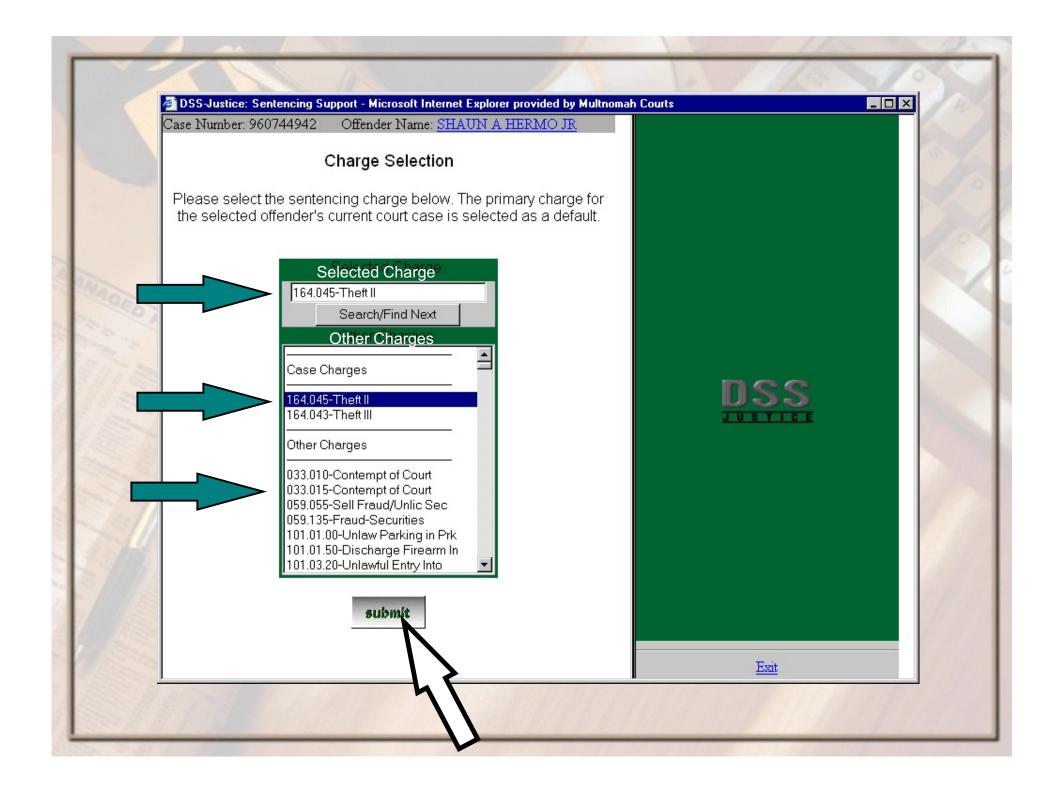
ORDER FOR PRESENTENCE INVESTIGATION

The court further directs that the Presentence Report include the following:

Analysis of what is most likely to reduce this offender's future criminal conduct and why, including the availability of any relevant programs in or out of custody

- Commissions should:
 - Develop strategies for promoting smart sentencing
 - → Promulgate standards for injecting responsible consideration of public safety in plea bargaining
 - Promulgate standards for probation supervision, reports, and courtroom advocacy
 - Promulgate standards for presentence investigations
 - → Promote methods of informing judges and participants of outcomes and correlations



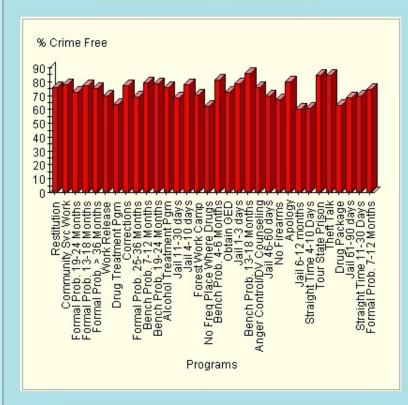


Profile

Case Number: 960744942 Offender Name: HERMO, SHAUN A JR

The effectiveness percentages below are more stable when a larger number of sanctions (preferably greater than 30) are being evaluated.

Sentencing Support Results



Only sanctions which occurred 30 or more times in this cohort are charted here. All sanctions from this cohort are in the table below

| Sanction Type | % w/o Recidivism | # of Sentences |
|--------------------|------------------|----------------|
| Restitution | 75.84% | 1006 |
| Community Svc Work | 77.52% | 854 |

Recidivism

Current Selections:

Charge

Sentences were analyzed for the following charges:

Charge Type: Crime Theme

Charge Theme: Property

Charge Sub Category:

Charge:

Charge Class: all values

Charge Level: all values

Sanction Evaluation: All

Recidivism was measured by a conviction

for any property crime

occuring within: 3yr

for convictions that occurred between 01/1988 and 06/2002.

Sentences will be analyzed for offenders matching the following profile.

Violent Crime Record: None

Sex Crime Record: None

Drug Crime Record: None

DUII/Traffic Crime Record: None

Property Crime Record: None

DV Crime Record: None.

Offender Demographics:

Ethnicity: White

Age: '18-20'

Gender: Male

Results are now ready. You can refine these results by selecting from the menus above and clicking 'Recalculate'.

Recalculate | New Search | Exit

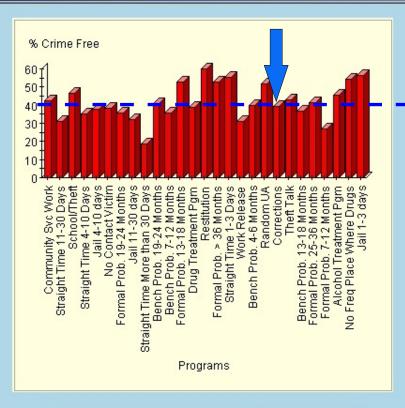
77.52%

Community Svc Work

854

Recalculate | New Search | Exit

Profile



| Only sanctions which occurred 30 or more times in this cohort are charted here |
|--|
| All sanctions from this cohort are in the table below. |

| Sanction Type | % w/o Recidivism | # of Sentences |
|---------------------------------|------------------|----------------|
| Community Svc Work | 42.44% | 238 |
| Straight Time 11-30 Days | 31.06% | 235 |
| School/Theft | 46.51% | 215 |
| Straight Time 4-10 Days | 35.43% | 175 |
| Jail 4-10 days | 37.66% | 154 |
| No Contact Victim | 38.16% | 152 |
| Formal Prob. 19-24 Months | 35.51% | 138 |
| Jail 11-30 days | 31.82% | 132 |
| Straight Time More than 30 Days | 18.75% | 128 |
| Bench Prob. 19-24 Months | 41.03% | 117 |
| Bench Prob. 7-12 Months | 35.9% | 117 |
| Formal Prob. 13-18 Months | 52.53% | 99 |
| Drug Treatment Pgm | 38.95% | 95 |

Current Selections:

Charge

Sentences were analyzed for the following charges:

Recidivism

Charge Type: Crime Theme

Charge Theme: Property.

Charge Sub Category:

Charge:

Charge Class: all values

Charge Level: all values

Sanction Evaluation: All

Recidivism was measured by a conviction

for any property crime

occuring within: 5yr

for convictions that occurred between 01/1988 and 04/2004.

Sentences will be analyzed for offenders matching the following profile.

Violent Crime Record:

Sex Crime Record:

Drug Crime Record:

DUII/Traffic Crime Record:

Property Crime Record: Moderate, Major, Severe

DV Crime Record:

Offender Demographics:

Ethnicity: African-American

Age: '26-30', '31-35', '36-40', '41-45'

Gender: Female

Results are now ready. You can refine these results by selecting from the menus above and clicking 'Recalculate'.

Recalculate | New Search | Exit

- Commissions should:
 - Develop strategies for promoting smart sentencing
 - → Promulgate standards for injecting responsible consideration of public safety in plea bargaining
 - Promulgate standards for probation supervision, reports, and courtroom advocacy
 - Promulgate standards for presentence investigations
 - Promote methods of informing judges and participants of outcomes and correlations
 - → Devise sentencing tools that encourage consideration of practical issues in crafting sentences



http://www.ojd.state.or.us/



OPINIONS

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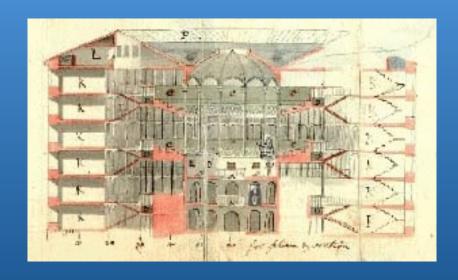
2005

Oregon Judicial Department Office of the State Court Administrator Court Programs and Services Division

Conclusions

- Ordered just deserts
 - Not sufficient performance measure
 - Masks cruelly dysfunctional sentencing culture
- Sentencing rigorously pursuing harm reduction
 - Is most likely to reduce cruelty to victims
 - Most reliable protection for appropriate judicial discretion
 - Most effective response to unwarranted punitivism
 - Affords sentencing commission the most socially useful role
- See A Harm Reduction Sentencing Code

For further information:



Http://www.SmartSentencing.com